

public affairs



"SKIP" HUMPHREY (right), legally known as Hubert Humphrey III, relayed his father's endorsement to 19th District Democratic congressional candidate Gary Frink.

Dad Gives Answers, Says Young HHH

By FRED DeLANO

Enduring confidence in true campaign tradition, Hubert H. Humphrey III -- who would rather be called "Skip" -- tarried long enough in Observerland during a three-day weekend Michigan visit to give a pat on the back to a 19th District congressional candidate and talk optimistically of his father's chances Nov. 5.

The 26-year-old son of the Democratic presidential nominee made no speeches in this area as he did in Battle Creek, Jackson, Lansing, Birmingham, Flint and Detroit, limiting his remarks to a parking lot interview.

However, the message was essentially the same, although in this instance the local plug was in support of the candidacy of Gary Frink for election over GOP incumbent Jack McDonald in the 19th District congressional race.

"MY FATHER is speaking on the issues that get home to the people, and the people are listening. They are demanding answers to their problems and he's giving them answers."

Harry Golden Talk To Aid Gary Frink

Harry Golden, noted author and lecturer, will be the featured speaker at the 19th Congressional District Democratic Organization's annual dinner.

The dinner is scheduled for 7 p.m. Monday, Oct. 28, at Raleigh House, Telegraph near 10 Mile Road in Southfield.

Golden has agreed to appear at the dinner to support the candidacy of Gary Frink, Democratic nominee for Congress in the 19th District.

Net proceeds of the dinner will be used in the Frink campaign.

Co-chairman of the dinner is Glenn Hartsell, of Redford Township, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Tickets for the dinner are priced at \$15 for an individual and \$25 for a couple. Tickets can be purchased by contacting the Frink Headquarters, 22 E. Pike, Pontiac, telephone 334-0521.



LT. GOV. WILLIAM MILLIKEN (left) will be in Observerland Friday at a 7 p.m. rally in Wonderland Center, Plymouth Rd. at Middle Belt, Livonia. The rally will honor 19th District Congressman Jack McDonald (right), who will be principal speaker. Republican workers will open a booth at 5 p.m. to distribute political literature and bumper stickers. A Democratic rally is scheduled for Saturday.

McDonald To Lecture

Congressman Jack McDonald will speak on "1968: Political Prospect" at 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 17, as a guest lecturer on the Schoolcraft College fall-term lecture series.

The 19th District Republican, who is seeking reelection to Congress on Nov. 5, will speak in the Liberal Arts Building theater. Both speaking appearances are open to the public.

Romney Sumps For Both Water, Recreation Bond Issues

By LEONARD POGGER

Voters will have a chance to curb water pollution and expand the state recreation program by approving Proposals 3 and 4 at the Nov. 5 general election, says Gov. George Romney.

The two issues, placed on the ballot by the state Legislature, seek a total of \$435 million of bonds to be issued to help local communities expand their sewage treatment systems and to expand existing state parks and build new parks.

Gov. Romney and committee leaders leading a state-wide informational drive were in Detroit Thursday afternoon to tell newsmen about the inter-related proposals, which the governor termed "Slimese Twins."

PROPOSAL 3, termed the "Clean Water Issue," asks voters to approve \$335 million in general obligation bonds to "prevent and abate water pollution." If approved, the funds would be allocated only for local communities to improve their sewage treatment plants and would not be given to industrial firms.

Proposal 4, called the "Quality Recreation Issue," would have, if approved, \$100 million in bonds issued to create new state parks, expand existing parks, and improve forests and fish hatcheries.

The relation of the two issues was stressed by Romney and Thomas J. Smith, chairman of a citizens committee promoting the proposals, through the state's tourist industry.

Smith said that 90 per cent of the state's \$1 billion a year tourist industry is based on clean water for fishing and parks.

"If we lose our clean water, we lose this industry," he said. Smith also pointed out that the new parks and expansion of existing parks will be in the lower peninsula and close to the centers of population.

ON THE WATER pollution question, Romney replied to questions that industrial plants are causing the pollution problem and the firms should pay for the correction of the problem.

Nationally, industrial waste is only eight per cent of the water pollution, Romney said, although this figure is higher in urban areas.

But the biggest contributors to the pollution problem are cities, the governor said, which dump their sewage into rivers and lakes.

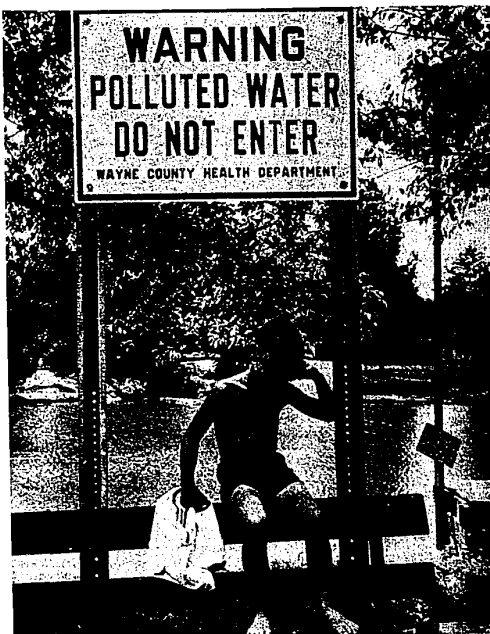
Romney and Smith also said that the passage of the proposals can save Michigan citizens money because inflation will only result in higher land and construction costs in the future.

They also stressed that there will be no new taxes needed to issue the bonds.

CONCERNING THE RECREATION issue, it was pointed out that one-third of the \$100 million bond issue will be directed for state grants to city, county, township, and regional governments for more recreation in urban areas, swimming pools, parks, bike trails, skating rinks, and many other recreation activities, Romney said.

Smith said that more than 550,000 persons last year were turned away from state parks because of lack of space and facilities and the figure is higher this year.

Romney also said that if the proposals are approved, the state could get matching funds from the federal government and local governments to bring total programs to a maximum of \$1.37 billion.



BELLEVILLE LAKE, in southwestern Wayne County, was the scene of this photo, now being used to promote State Proposal 3 (a \$335 million bond issue) aimed at cleaning up Michigan waters. The state funds, combined with local and federal, could help complete a \$1.2 billion program.

Income Tax Amendment Not Automatic

By TIM RICHARD

As Michigan Attorney General Frank Kelley cleared up three questions on the Nov. 5 graduated income tax proposal, politicians and organizations began taking sides on the proposed constitutional amendment.

State Senator George Kuhn, R-West Bloomfield, came out against it, and the League of Women Voters endorsed it.

Proposal No. 1 would remove the state constitutional restriction against a graduated (sometimes called "progressive") income tax by the state or any of its subdivisions.

IN ANSWER TO questions raised by Senator Kuhn and others, the attorney general said that it would be up to the Legislature to pass any such graduated income tax--that approval of the constitutional amendment alone wouldn't be enough.

Kelley also said that cities, which now have authority to levy flat-rate income taxes, would be unable to pass graduated rate taxes unless given authority by the Legislature.

Kelley further ruled that other local units--townships, counties and school districts--which lack income tax authority--also would need legislative approval for their own income taxes, even if the constitutional amendment passes.

THE RULING was hailed by Senator Kuhn, who has been against practically all city and state income tax proposals in his political career.

"This is a safeguard for the people," Kuhn said, "that every village, city, township, county or school district will not arbitrarily have the power to levy a graduated income tax without first enacting a state law."

"However, I personally again urge the citizens to vote 'no' to defeat State Proposal No. 1 as an extremely unfair method of taxation."

"It is bad enough that with our so-called flat rate (2.6 per cent) income tax measure, approximately 33 per cent of the taxpayers pay this tax due to exemptions and/or the fact that their income tax is below the range of \$8,000."

BUT STATE LEAGUE of Women Voters President Mrs. Robert Forch, announced her group is backing Proposal 1.

"League members believe Michigan should be able to levy a graduated income tax if necessary in the future," she said.

The League's position, based on polls of members, is that (1) the Legislature should have "broad and fundamental taxing powers...free of constitutional restrictions" and (2) the tax should have "enough ability-to-pay features to make it a structure moderately progressive."

Mrs. Forch added, "A graduated income tax is a tool. We voters must make its use possible in Michigan."

THE MICHIGAN State Chamber of Commerce has announced its opposition to a graduated rate income tax, basing its stand on the tax's effect on corporate profits. In a statement, it listed these top reasons for its position:

"1. The graduated income tax places a penalty on productivity and minimizes the role of profits. This discourages investment to create new jobs...."

"2. The graduated income tax is discriminatory against the more efficient, larger profit-making companies. Thus, it discourages efficiency and encourages wasteful, costly practices."

"3. Advocates of the graduated income tax reflect a gross misunderstanding of the relation between a tax on corporations and progressing in the tax on individuals. If it is assumed that the corporate graduated income tax rate is paid primarily by stockholders, a person with a low income, owning stock in a large income corporation, would be taxed at a higher rate than the person with high income owning stock in a small corporation."

MICHIGAN is the only state that has an explicit prohibition against graduated income taxes in its constitution, according to the Citizens Research Council, a statewide non-profit group.

The present state income tax was adopted in 1967. Its rates are 2.6 per cent on individuals, 5.6 per cent on corporations and 7.0 per cent on financial institutions.

CITIES, beginning with Detroit and Hamtramck, began adopting their own income taxes in 1962. To prevent a hedge-podge system, the Legislature in 1964 passed a uniform law setting rates at one per cent on individuals and corporations and 0.5 per cent on commuters.

No Observerland cities have income taxes.

Those cities which do include Battle Creek, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Hamtramck, Highland Park, Lapeer and Saginaw.

Earlier this year, the Legislature gave hard-pressed Detroit permission to raise its rate on residents to two per cent, but it kept the commuter rate at 0.5 per cent.

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